REMARKS

This is in full and timely response to the Office Action mailed on May 14, 2009.

Claims 18, 23-31, 33-42 and 44-45 are currently pending in this application, with claims 18, 23, 34 and 45 being independent.

No new matter has been added.

Reexamination in light of the following remarks is respectfully requested.

Rejection under 35 U.S.C. §103

Paragraph 7 of the Office Action indicates a rejection of claims 18 and 23-45 under 35 U.S.C. §103 as allegedly being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,009,236 (Mishima) in view of U.S. Patent No. 7,058,280 (Suzuki).

This rejection is traversed at least for the following reasons.

Claim 18 - Claim 18 is drawn to a reproducing device adapted to play back video data recorded on an information recording medium, the reproducing device comprising:

> a controller adapted to set reproduction speeds of the video data, said reproduction speeds including a normal playback and a high-speed playback, said high-speed playback being at a higher speed than said normal playback;
>
> a drive adapted to read out said video data from the information recording medium, said video data including main track data being read out during said normal playback and low resolution data being read out during said high-speed playback; and

a decoder adapted to generate an output image from said video data, said output image being viewable on a screen,

wherein, during said normal playback, said screen displays a frame of said main track data,

wherein, during said high-speed playback, said screen is divided into areas, said areas of said screen partially displaying different frames of said low resolution data, and

wherein, at a transition from said high-speed playback to said normal playback, an acceleration in accordance with time required to read out and decode said main track data is calculated so as to perform deceleration at a deceleration corresponding to said calculated acceleration.

Mishima - Figure 6 of Mishima shows an outline of the inter-frame prediction coding. Pictures are divided into three types, namely an intra-frame coded picture (hereinafter referred to as an *I picture*), a one direction prediction coded picture (hereinafter referred to as a *P picture*), and a both direction prediction coded picture (hereinafter referred to as a *B picture*) (Mishima at column 3, lines 10-17).
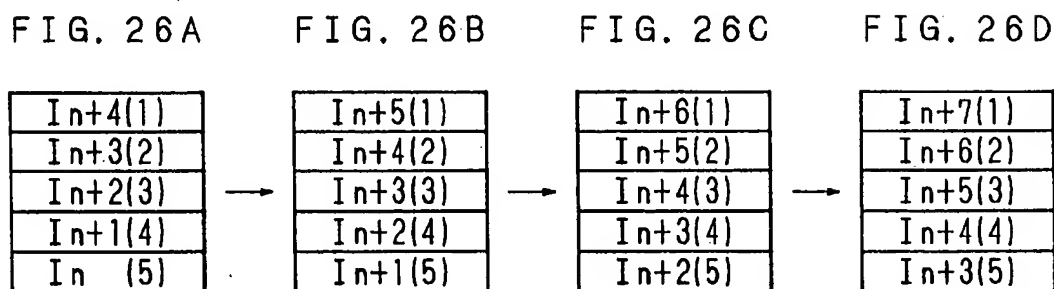
In the case where the coding structure shown in FIG. 6 is provided, the *high speed playback* of the picture can be performed when the data is played back in the unit of the I picture (Mishima at column 6, lines 58-63).

In this case, the format decoder 23 synthesizes one screen by playing back each one area from the I pictures of five GOP's which are continuous as shown in FIG. 26 (Mishima at column 34, lines 8-11).

Mishima, at column 34, lines 11-21 arguably teaches that in FIG. 26A, one screen portion of the playback picture is synthesized from the I pictures of nth to the n+4th GOP so that:

the I picture of the n+4th GOP is played back in area 1,

the I picture of the n+3th GOP is played back in area 2,

the I picture of the n+2th GOP is played back in area 3,

the I picture of the n+1th GOP is played back in area 4, and

the I picture of the nth GOP is played back in area 5.

Figure 26 of Mishima is provided hereinbelow.

FIG. 26A   FIG. 26B   FIG. 26C   FIG. 26D

| In+4(1) |
| In+3(2) |
| In+2(3) |
| In+1(4) |
| In (5) |

| In+5(1) |
| In+4(2) |
| In+3(3) |
| In+2(4) |
| In+1(5) |

| In+6(1) |
| In+5(2) |
| In+4(3) |
| In+3(4) |
| In+2(5) |

| In+7(1) |
| In+6(2) |
| In+5(3) |
| In+4(4) |
| In+3(5) |

However, the Office Action ***readily admits*** that Mishima ***fails*** to disclose a calculation for the acceleration and deceleration (Office Action at page 4).

- ***Thus, Mishima fails to disclose, teach, or suggest a reproduction device wherein, at a transition from said high-speed playback to said normal playback, an acceleration in accordance with time required to read out and decode said main track data is calculated so as to perform deceleration at a deceleration corresponding to said calculated acceleration.***

Suzuki - Suzuki arguably discloses that at the time of search reproduction, the data is continuously read out from the magneto-optical disc 113 (Suzuki at column 7, lines 4-7).

However, Suzuki *fails* to disclose *a calculation* for the acceleration and deceleration.

- ***Thus, Suzuki fails to disclose, teach, or suggest a reproduction device wherein, at a transition from said high-speed playback to said normal playback, an acceleration in accordance with time required to read out and decode said main track data is calculated so as to perform deceleration at a deceleration corresponding to said calculated acceleration.***

Claims 23-30 and 32-33 - The features of claim 32 have been wholly incorporated into claim 23.

Claims 24-30 and 33-33 are dependent upon claim 23. Claim 23 is drawn to a reproducing device adapted to play back video data recorded on an information recording medium, the reproducing device comprising:

a controller adapted to set a reproduction speed of the video data, said reproduction speed during a high-speed playback being higher than said reproduction speed during a normal playback;

a drive adapted to read out said video data from the information recording medium, said video data including main track data being read out during said normal playback and low resolution data being read out during said high-speed playback; and

a decoder adapted to generate an output image from said video data, said output image being viewable on a screen,

wherein said screen is divisible into a number of areas, said number during said high-speed playback being variable in accordance with said reproduction speed,

wherein, at a transition from said normal playback to said high-speed playback, an acceleration in accordance with time required to read out and decode said low

resolution data is calculated so as to perform acceleration at said calculated acceleration.

Claims 34-41 and 43-44 - The features of claim 43 have been wholly incorporated into claim 34.

Claims 34-41 and 44 are dependent upon claim 33. Claim 34 is drawn a reproducing method for playing back video data recorded on an information recording medium, the method comprising the steps of:

setting a reproduction speed of the video data, said reproduction speed during a high-speed playback being higher than said reproduction speed during a normal playback;

reading out said video data from the information recording medium, said video data including main track data being read out during said normal playback and low resolution data being read out during said high-speed playback;

dividing a screen into a number of areas during said high-speed playback, said number being variable in accordance with said reproduction speed;

calculating an acceleration in accordance with time required to read out and decode said low resolution data, said acceleration being calculated at a transition from said normal playback to said high-speed playback; and

performing acceleration at said calculated acceleration,

wherein an output image from said video data is viewable on said screen.

Claim 45 - Claim 45 is drawn to a recording medium on which a program readable by a computer is recorded, the program being for playing back video data recorded on an information recording medium, the program comprising the steps of:

setting a reproduction speed of the video data, said reproduction speed during a high-speed playback being higher than said reproduction speed during a normal playback;

reading out said video data from the information recording medium, said video data including main track data being read out during said normal playback and low resolution data being read out during said high-speed playback;

dividing a screen into a number of areas during said high-speed playback, said number being variable in accordance with said reproduction speed;

calculating an acceleration in accordance with time required to read out and decode said low resolution data, said acceleration being calculated at a transition from said normal playback to said high-speed playback; and

performing acceleration at said calculated acceleration,

wherein an output image from said video data is viewable on said screen.

United States Patent Application Publication No. 2005/0002645, the publication document for the present application, provides at paragraph [0141]:

[0141] The high-speed playback will be more specifically described. If high-speed playback (for example, 8-x speed playback (8-x speed reproduction)) is directed in a state of normal playback where the main track data is displayed on a screen, the reproduction speed gradually changes from single speed to 8-x speed. When the reproduction speed reaches *double speed*, for example, the screen is horizontally divided in two. ***Two different frames of the low resolution data are partially displayed*** in the respective two areas obtained by the division. Similarly, for example, when the reproduction speed reaches *triple speed*, the screen is horizontally divided in three. ***Three different frames of the low resolution data partially are displayed*** in the respective three areas obtained by the division. When the

reproduction speed ultimately reaches *8-x speed*, the screen is horizontally divided into eight. ***Eight different frames of the low resolution data are partially displayed*** in the respective eight areas obtained by the division.

Mishima - Mishima arguably discloses that *further, since the address of divided data is recorded as header information and the number of bytes that should be played back is instantly detected at the time of the playback, the jump of the optical head at the time of the special playback can be efficiently performed* (Mishima at column 16, line 64 to column 17, line 1).

However, the Office Action ***readily admits*** that Mishima *fails* to disclose the number during high-speed playback being variable in accordance with said reproduction speed (Office Action at page 6).

Moreover, the Office Action ***readily admits*** that Mishima *fails* to disclose a calculation for the acceleration and deceleration (Office Action at page 4).

- *Thus, Mishima fails to disclose, teach, or suggest a device wherein, at a transition from said normal playback to said high-speed playback, an acceleration in accordance with time required to read out and decode said low resolution data is calculated so as to perform acceleration at said calculated acceleration, as in claim 23.*

- *Moreover, Mishima fails to disclose, teach, or suggest the step of calculating an acceleration in accordance with time required to read out and decode said low resolution data, said acceleration being calculated at a transition from said normal playback to said high-speed playback, as in claim 44.*

- *Mishima fails to disclose, teach, or suggest the step of calculating an acceleration in accordance with time required to read out and decode said low resolution data, said acceleration being calculated at a transition from said normal playback to said high-speed playback, as in claim 45.*

Suzuki - Suzuki arguably discloses that at the time of search reproduction, the data is continuously read out from the magneto-optical disc 113 (Suzuki at column 7, lines 4-7).

However, Suzuki *fails* to disclose *a calculation* for the acceleration and deceleration.

- *Thus, Suzuki fails to disclose, teach, or suggest a device wherein, at a transition from said normal playback to said high-speed playback, an acceleration in accordance with time required to read out and decode said low resolution data is calculated so as to perform acceleration at said calculated acceleration, as in claim 23.*

- *Moreover, Suzuki fails to disclose, teach, or suggest the step of calculating an acceleration in accordance with time required to read out and decode said low resolution data, said acceleration being calculated at a transition from said normal playback to said high-speed playback, as in claim 44.*

- *Suzuki fails to disclose, teach, or suggest the step of calculating an acceleration in accordance with time required to read out and decode said low resolution data, said acceleration being calculated at a transition from said normal playback to said high-speed playback, as in claim 45.*

Withdrawal of these rejections and allowance of the claims is respectfully requested.

Official Notice

There is no concession as to the veracity of Official Notice, if taken in any Office Action.

An affidavit or document should be provided in support of any Official Notice taken. 37 CFR 1.104(d)(2), MPEP § 2144.03. See also, *Ex parte Natale*, 11 USPQ2d 1222, 1227-1228 (Bd.

Pat. App. & Int. 1989)(failure to provide any objective evidence to support the challenged use of Official Notice constitutes clear and reversible error).

Extensions of time

Please treat any concurrent or future reply, requiring a petition for an extension of time under 37 C.F.R. §1.136, as incorporating a petition for extension of time for the appropriate length of time.

Fees

The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge all required fees, fees under 37 C.F.R. §1.17, or all required extension of time fees.

If any fee is required or any overpayment made, the Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge the fee or credit the overpayment to Deposit Account # 18-0013.
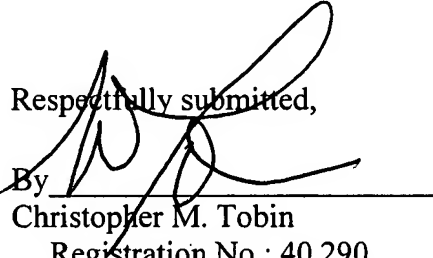
Conclusion

This response is believed to be a complete response to the Office Action. Applicants reserve the right to set forth further arguments supporting the patentability of their claims, including the separate patentability of the dependent claims not explicitly addressed herein, in future papers.

For the foregoing reasons, all the claims now pending in the present application are allowable, and the present application is in condition for allowance.

Accordingly, favorable reexamination and reconsideration of the application in light of the remarks is courteously solicited.

If the Examiner has any comments or suggestions that could place this application in even better form, the Examiner is requested to telephone Brian K. Dutton, Reg. No. 47,255, at 202-955-8753.

Dated: August 10, 2009

Respectfully submitted,

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